

WORCESTER MASS TELEGRAM  
JUNE 22, 1918

## COLORED WOMEN FOR HOME NURSING

### INDORSED BY W. C. T. U. PRESIDENT

"In Louisville, Ky., there is a vigilance committee of 100 colored women, who patrol the streets to protect colored girls. The demand for nurses is great. Colored nurses are good. Why not enroll them? The answer is that colored nurses are not accepted in the army, but they are urged to study nursing and stay in their own community," said Mrs. Jennie E. Wilson, president of the W. C. T. U., which is making an earnest plea to the general public for the benefit of that organization's war-welfare work. The women met at Union headquarters, 10 Walnut street, yesterday afternoon, and heard all kinds of reports of its various departments.

The program opened at 3 o'clock, Mrs. F. C. Switzer led devotions and Mrs. Wilson presided. Members were pleased to have Mrs. Catherine Pearce at the meeting. Her home is now in West Boylston. "There is not much use in saving babies unless you train them right. A child welfare program should include children up to 18 years of age," Mrs. Wilson continued. "Life saving at home is the second trench line in the war."

"Regarding the colored nurses at the beginning of the war, we turned first to the wounded, and the Red Cross was our first love. There are enough aged and feeble and very young to do the knitting and sewing. The great need is for leaders to train young women to do their work. We need confidence in the working woman. Make women understand there is a oneness in service and that service makes us all equal. The best general in the world cannot win a battle with a mob. Do the kind of work you can do the best. If you are doing constructive work of any kind, stick to it. The women who does not give her country all the service it demands, is a slacker. As Dr. Shaw said, 'We are not fighting to defeat the Germans, but that the spirit which led to the war, shall be eliminated from everyone in the world.' What are we doing to get the girls ready for the boys when they come back from the war? The boys are maturing rapidly. Will the girls be their equal?"

"Women must get it into their heads that they are conscripted. War is to be won by those who stay by and not by those who desert. Help stop pro-German propaganda. This propaganda is assisted by complaining about everything. It helps the spirit of discontent. Have an optimistic spirit, emphasizing the things that are right. This war will not be ended when Germany's submarine warfare is over, but when her sub-human warfare is over. The allies will win the war, but the war will be kept won by the league of nations."

The temperance women are delighted at the progress of temperance so far. Detroit real estate men believe exit of liquor there, a benefit, it was reported yesterday. From the standpoint of the real estate men of Detroit, Michigan's dry law is a beneficial influence. The survey indicates practically no sentiment adverse to the measure. Rentals and property values on streets and in districts in which saloons have played a conspicuous part, in the past, are, so far, undisturbed by the change of conditions. A surprisingly small number of vacancies have been created, and in most cases the vacancy has been readily absorbed by some other lines of business. One fact stands out above all others, in connection with the present prohibition regulation, in its relation to real estate. Many of the most active dealers in investment and residence properties, report additional business, both from the men who formerly sold liquor as well as from the men who bought it. Former saloon men in-

Recent sales of income-bearing properties to former saloon owners, are cited as evidence that hundreds of these men are now seeking channels of investment and earnings, and that the real estate field is regarded with favor in this connection. Two-family flats and larger apartments as well as general business properties are being purchased and cash payments are said to feature in many of the deals. Many houses are being sold under circumstances which seem to indicate that increased savings created by the dry situation, have made it possible for the buyers to contemplate purchase of a home. Detroit is rated the largest dry city in the country, and so far the transition has been effected without appreciable disruption of the general economic fabric of the city. In the meantime, optimism rules in business circles there, as it does in all other temperance cities.

The war work is progressing along most gratifyingly, the women also reported yesterday. The welfare homes at the various cantonments are doing a world of good, as are the ambulances and other supplies which have been sent over there. More funds are needed, however, to continue the war-welfare work, and to obtain this the local union will continue its campaign until July 1.

All officers of the W. C. T. U. and workers, as well as all others who are interested, and willing to work, in the drive for \$3100, Worcester's quota in the \$50,000,000 drive the state union is making, will attend the report meeting at the home of Mrs. Darius Putnam, 11 Harvard street Monday afternoon at 2:30 p. m. Arrangements were also completed, yesterday, for a big parlor meeting at the home of Mrs. Tracy G. Murdock, 492 Park avenue, Friday afternoon and night.

## EXODUS FROM OHIO

### HAS POLITICAL EFFECT

*May 4, 1918*  
CINCINNATI ENQUIRER SAYS PROHIBITION IS KILLING OHIO REPUBLICANS BECAUSE COLORED VOTERS ARE LEAVING

*The Cincinnati Enquirer*  
Remarks on Tendency of Black Voters to Demand Something.

Cincinnati, O., May 1.—The Cincinnati Enquirer whose political dopesters are read as eagerly in Kentucky as in Ohio, makes pertinent comment on the situation here. The tone of the article is not up to the Enquirer's standard, but the thoughts expressed and the facts brought out are worth considering. It says:

"From the viewpoint of the Republican leaders one horrifying result of prohibition is being noted in Indianapolis. It is causing an exodus of Negroes to Louisville, Cincinnati and other cities where tips are plentiful and where liquor may still be obtain-

ed at prices not so far above those of the old days when a jitney would produce a drink on "the avenue" here.

The hotels and restaurants are finding it more difficult every day to employ Negro waiters and cooks, who vanished from the city soon after the saloons were closed. Prohibition has had a doleful effect on the cafes where formerly the Negroes reaped a fat harvest. There practically is nothing doing in the down-town district after dark since the sale of liquor was prohibited.

It is estimated that at least 1,000 Negroes were employed in the hotels, cafes, clubs and saloons. Many of the Negroes have departed and others are going every day. Similar conditions are reported in other large Indiana cities. The Negroes who formerly made a living around the hotels, bars and restaurants are going to wet localities.

It is not probable that the Republicans who do the bidding of the anti-saloonists, figured that prohibition would drive so many of their Negro followers from the state. It rends their heartstrings to lose a single Negro vote, in view of the fact that they couldn't come within 25,000 votes of carrying the state without them.

The Republicans here were so ardent in 1916 in courting the Negro vote that a result that might have been anticipated has come. The Negroes now are demanding a share of the offices, which the white folks hate to yield to them. For years the Republicans have encouraged the Negroes throughout the state in the belief that it was their religious duty to support the Republican candidates.

In their effort to rehabilitate the party they have made such a strong bid for the Negroes that the latter are concluding that if they are so important they must attach themselves to the payroll. There is one Republican Negro in the Indianapolis Council.

Two well known Negro politicians are candidates here for the Republican nomination for Representative—and the machine has to deal with them or get into trouble in the "black belt." A Negro is running for the Republican nomination for County Coroner, and according to reports, he stands a fine chance of being nominated. Two Negroes to Louisville, Cincinnati and other cities where tips are plentiful and where liquor may still be obtain-

## MIDDLETOWN GOES

### "DRY" VERY QUIETLY

WILMINGTON DEL. EVERY EVENING  
JULY 1, 1918

Notwithstanding a Large Crowd "in at the Death," Only One Arrest Was Necessary.

Special Correspondence of Every Evening

Middletown, July 1.—The licensed sale of liquors came to a close here at 11 o'clock Saturday night, after having gone on uninterruptedly, for more than a hundred years. The closing of the bars was celebrated by the ringing of the church bells, and at all of the churches yesterday, special thanksgiving services were held, and appropriate sermons preached by the pastors.

The Negro part of the population having more money than ever before, on account of the high wages that have been paid to harvest hands, trouble was anticipated by the town authorities, and as Chief of Police Hillyard is confined to his bed with an attack of pneumonia, some apprehension was felt. The hotel proprietors evidently had a similar apprehension, as early in the day a non-alcoholic beverage was substituted for beer.

One of the largest crowds ever seen here was on the streets from 9 o'clock, until the death-knell rang at 11 o'clock, but hardly a half-dozen men were under the influence far enough to be arrested. One lonesome Negro, Harry Mercer of Mt. Pleasant, was arrested by acting Chief of Police Baker, and at a hearing before Magistrate Stevens was fined \$10, with costs on the charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Much speculation is indulged in as to what result the closing of the bars will have on the business of the town. Friends of "booze" predict all sorts of dire calamities in the way of dull business, grass growing on the main streets, &c., but the opponents of the liquor, and there are many here, predict, that business will improve, and that while possibly not as many people will come to the town, those that come will have more money to spend for the necessities of life.

### COLORED CLERKS WANTED.

*Cleveland*  
There is one line of business in Cleveland that has been the subject of much criticism for years. But we will all have to give thanks to that trade even though we may not sanction their business. For being a leader in giving our race people something else to do other than janitor and table waiting work.

All work is honorable, in these days of fight or work orders. We are clerks in every sense of the word, the boss behind the counter, and accountable to the owners only. The cafe trade furnishes us an example of race loyalty and support. From James Beckwith's place on Central avenue near

E. 22d street, to E. 46th street and Central avenue, there are fourteen cafes. All have race bar clerks except two. On Scovill, from E. 22d street to E. 49th street, there are two places having race bar clerks. These clerks all have a large acquaintance.

The race proprietors having from the start employed race people only. The other proprietors, seeing the trade drifting to where there were Colored clerks, soon found out that if they wanted to get the trade in their line they would have to have race clerks. On the other hand, there has been for years a few places violating the law by refusing or pretending to refuse to serve race people. There is a fight on between the wets and the dries. The dries are using the discrimination of some of the cafes as an argument to get recruits among race men and are seemingly having success.

Providing the U. S. government does not make the nation dry, the saloon people are going to have a hard time keeping Cleveland wet. The race people who visit these places are going to demand service anywhere and everywhere that it is offered for public sale.

## WILSON SIGNS WAR

### TIME DRY MEASURE

*The Morning Men*  
As Attached to Agricultural Bill, Is Effective

July 1, 1918  
*11-22-18*

(Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—President Wilson Thursday signed the emergency agricultural appropriation bill with the legislative rider providing for national prohibition from next July 1 until the American army is demobilized.

The prohibition amendment to the agricultural measure caused a long fight in the Senate. Officials of the Shipping Board opposed its adoption on the ground that taking beer from the shipbuilders would make for discontent, which would be reflected in their work.

Secretary Daniels, who was called before the Senate committee holding the hearing, combatted this theory, saying that after sale of intoxicants around naval establishments had been stopped the output of the workmen increased. He referred especially to the Mare Island, Cal., navy yard.

### Brewing Stops December 1.

Unless the Presidential proclamation under the food control act is rescinded, the prohibition amendment will affect only the manufacture of wine, for the brewing of all beer must cease December 1, under the President's proclama-



tion. The manufacture of whiskey was stopped soon after the nation entered the war. Under the amendment the manufacture of wine will cease next May 1, and, should brewing of beer be allowed to continue after December 1, it would then stop May 1 under the new law.

After June 30, next, no intoxicating liquors of any kind may be sold in this country for beverage purposes except for export until such a time as the President by proclamation declare demobilization complete. The amendment also prohibits the importation of any intoxicating beverages into this country from the time the bill is approved by the President until the demobilization of the army is completed.

## W. C. T. U. STARTS DRIVE.

### Women of Dry Alliance Plan Fight for Prohibition in Missouri.

The W. C. T. U. is planning aggressive work in the women's department of the Citizens' Dry Alliance of Missouri to make the state dry. Mrs. Bell Burger, state president of the W. C. T. U., is director of the work and has announced her plans. Mrs. Fannie L. Taylor will be in charge locally. Mrs. Burger will be in Kansas City and will talk before the Christian Endeavor Union and women's clubs in a three-day lecture campaign beginning March 10.

The work will begin next month with a series of county meetings of men and women interested in the dry movement. Representatives of outside women's organizations and organizations with a women's auxiliary will be asked to attend a second meeting in each county immediately after and a county chairman chosen. Chairmen for each voting precinct of the county will be selected. Workers in twos will make house to house canvasses twice a month in their assigned districts, distributing literature.

Religious services will be devoted for a few minutes each Sunday to a consideration of the subject and a special effort will be made to obtain the assistance of evangelists, ministers, priests and religious workers. The boys and girls will also be asked to do their part in helping create a dry Missouri.

Foreign families and negro communities will be visited and the propaganda distributed among them. The holding of medal contests and illustrated lectures, fairs and open-air meetings is urged. It is planned to conduct each county campaign on schedule form.

## JAILS FOR SALE.

The next day after Bristol, Tennessee, went dry, the city officials offered the new jail for sale.

That significant paragraph has been going the rounds, with editorial comment like this, from The Commerce (Ga.) News:

"Facts like that give the liquor headquarters and the fellow who said prohibition wouldn't prohibit, cold feet."

While the advertised sale of "a brand-new jail," under the new conditions, might be considered a folly of faith in expecting ber-

too much, all at once, "of a good thing," it serves to illustrate the feeling of the people, and their confidence in future good results to the community.

And it isn't the first instance of "dry-town" authorities putting a useless jail up at auction!

In pretty much all territory where liquor has been banned by prohibition laws, the people realize that they will have to contend with the "tiger," but the battle proper has been won, and there is only outside skirmishing to round up the lawless element.

And where the Law takes hold in earnest, and gives the violators the limit of sentence, just so surely will the "tiger" be tamed, and put out of business altogether.

With more jails to the scrap pile, we'll be getting pretty close to the millennium! But there is no doubt that, under widely prohibitive laws, there will be more room than will be needed in prison pens throughout the country.

The faith of one town in a brighter future, from a moral and commercial standpoint, with whisky to the discard, is based on the experience of others.

And there is nothing like "folly" in that faith!

## SHACKLE THE TIGER.

In sections where there is a plentiful supply of the product peddled by the bootleggers—towns near the "moonshine" districts—there is insistent popular appeal to the courts to put an end to the traffic by severer penalties.

But no town, however remote, is immune from attack by the "tiger."

The Commerce (Ga.) Observer says that "corn whisky has come into its own" as a ready seller—at almost any price asked for it—because it is easy for those who profit by it to "pay out" when convicted.

Hence, the state-wide demand for prison sentences for those found guilty of breaking the law.

"What is the remedy?" asks The Commerce Observer, and it answers the question as follows:

Chaingang sentences for the men who engage in the traffic! It is preposterous

to believe that mere fines will put a stop to the illegal business. Court judges must send convicted liquor dealers to the gang. When this is done we'll see changed conditions. Continued fines will encourage the traffic, and soon the hillsides will be nestled with illicit stilleries. It's just what the bootleggers want. They are rolling in clover and the courts are being laughed at by those who are getting rich selling liquor, all because of the present policy of letting them pay out.

That is getting "right down to brass tacks" as to the "tiger" business; yet it is but a repetition of what has been demanded as a remedy for the evil times without number.

The point is: The convicted bootlegger pays out; then, for a time, "lays low;" but his business goes on under other auspices, and he's at the front again himself when "the coast looks clear" to him.

Nabbed again, it may be possible for him to pay out again. Certainly, since he's "rolling in clover," he won't mind parting with a little of it to secure further freedom to carry on his illicit trade.

Our Commerce contemporary sums up the situation as follows:

"Georgia's convict gangs are dwindling. Every county needs men for road-building purposes. Why not supply the needs by putting liquor sellers on the gang?"

## GALVESTON TEXAS NEWS

MAY 19, 1918

### NEGRO W. C. T. U. ORGANIZED AS RESULT OF LEADER'S VISIT

Following the visit here of Mrs. Minnie G. Jamison, president of the Ohio Negro Women's Christian Temperance Union, a branch of the organization has been formed among the negro women of this city.

Thirty-one members have enrolled their names as members of the organization and Mrs. Katie Jones was elected president.

### ST LOUIS MO GLOBE DEMOCRAT

AUGUST 30, 1918

To Lecture on Prohibition.

Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson, lecturer and organizer among negro people for the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will deliver a series of lectures in the interest of the state prohibition campaign at the various negro churches throughout the city during the six days beginning Sunday.

## BAN ON LIQUOR

## VOTED BY OHIO

The Constitution Majority for Prohibition Close to 15,000—Florida Also Votes "Dry," But California Will Remain "Wet."

Columbus, Ohio, November 6.—Ohio yesterday entered the fast growing column of states where intoxicant liquors cannot be sold or purchased. With the reports from rural counties returned today showing such a marked tendency toward the dry amendment, it became evident early that the 30,000 lead that the wets had obtained would be overcome, and predictions to this effect proved true.

With slightly less than 500 precincts out, the prohibition forces have assumed a lead of 5,851 tonight, and their leaders confidently predict that the final majority will be close to 15,000. The vote, with 5,148 precincts out of 5,756, prohibition polled 396,436, while the voters opposed to prohibition polled 390,585.

With a little more than 350 precincts missing, Governor Cox, democrat, has established a lead of 18,768 over his republican opponent, Frank B. Willis, and the latter has conceded his opponent's election. Returns to the secretary of state's office today, however, indicated that the statehouse would have a divided body, as almost the entire state republican ticket had been elected.

The republicans also supported their congressional nominees in a manner that reached the hopes of their leaders. The Ohio delegation in congress will consist of fourteen republicans and eight democrats, whereas last election thirteen democrats and nine republicans were elected.

While returns from the rural districts are slow, the indications point to a democratic state senate and house of representatives.

Dry leaders are firm in their contentions that a majority of the men who have been elected to these two bodies will support the federal constitutional amendment relative to prohibition. In this connection, however, a peculiar situation revealed itself at the polls yesterday, when a state amendment was passed conferring upon the people the right to refer back to the people any ratification by the legislature of any federal constitutional amendment. Dry leaders point out that, inasmuch as the state went dry, they have no fear of a referendum.

### FLORIDA GOES TO DRY COLUMN.

Jacksonville, Fla., November 6.—Florida on January 1, 1919, will enter the dry column, but voters of this state having voted in the general election on Tuesday for the

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